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DATE MAILED: 01/20/2006

APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,195	03/12/2004		Shih-Lung Hsu	10113871	8166
34283	7590	01/20/2006	EXAMINER		
QUINTER			WRIGHT, INGRID D		
1617 BROADWAY, 3RD FLOOR SANTA MONICA, CA 90404				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2835	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/799,195	HSU ET AL.				
	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Ingrid Wright	2835				
Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address 4				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION (136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 A	lovember 2005.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This	s action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under the	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	33 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 14-27 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 14-21 and 23-26 is/are rejected. 7) ⊠ Claim(s) 20,22 & 27 is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	a) accepted or b) objected to drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati prity documents have been receive nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/2/05. 	Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Acknowledgement is made of the Applicant's response to the restriction requirement and the election of the Invention of Group I (claims 14-27) for examination, without traverse.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Landry et al. US 2003/0021083.

With respect to claim 14, Landry et al. teaches (fig. 9) a display device (10), comprising: a main body (88) and a stand (see, fig. 9) connected to the main body (88) and having a first supporting element (220) and a second supporting element (222), wherein the bottoms of the first supporting element (220) and second supporting element (222) and main body (88) form a plane and the main body (88) is supported thereon when the first supporting element (220) is separated from the second supporting element (222) by a predetermined distance.

With respect to claim 15, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a hinge body (228,230) disposed on the main body (88), the stand (see, 9) connected to the main body (88) by means of the hinge body (228, 230), and the hinge body (228, 230) rotating in a direction away from the main body (88) to change the angle between the stand (see, fig. 9) and main body (88).

With respect to claim 16, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a base (196) having a receiving

Art Unit: 2835

portion (194), the first and second supporting elements (220, 222) received in the receiving portion (194) when the base (194) is connected to the stand (see, fig. 9).

With respect to claim 17, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a lock structure (256) disposed in the receiving portion (194) of the base (196) to position the first and second supporting elements (2220, 222) in the receiving portion (194) and release the first and second supporting elements (220,222) from the receiving portion (194).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18,19,23 & 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landry et al. US 2003/0021083 in view of Hubbard US 2002/0122291 A1.

With respect to claim 18, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14,16 & 17 above, Landry et al. teaches a lock structure (256) and an engaging element

Landry et al. is silent a lock structure, which comprises a button element and does not show an engaging element. Although, Landry et al. does not show an engaging element, there must be some means to hold the supporting elements inside the base.

Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 2A) a lock structure (70), a button element (125) and an engaging element (inner housing of (65)) (see, fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the locking mechanism, button and engaging element of Hubbard in the invention of Landry et al., in order to releasably engage a desktop portion within a housing of a

Application/Control Number: 10/799,195

Art Unit: 2835

base in a secure relationship (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 19, in regards to the limitations of claims 14,16,17 &18 above, Landry et al. teaches a first supporting element (220) and second supporting element (222), which further comprises a first engaging portion (bottom surface of (220)) and a second engaging portion (bottom surface of (222)).

Landry et al. is silent and does not show an engaging element. Although, Landry et al. does not show an engaging element, there must be some means to hold the supporting elements inside the base.

Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 4) an engaging element.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the engaging element of Hubbard in the invention of Landry et al., in order to releasably engage a desktop portion within a housing of a base in a secure relationship (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 23, in regards to all the limitation of claims 14 and 15 above, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a hinge (228,224) & (230,226).

Although, Landry et al. is silent and does not show a first and second fixed pin, there must be some type of pin support structure in the hinge, in order to attach the hinge mechanism to the support structure and the display device.

With respect to claim 25, Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 1-4) a bottom plate (130) disposed under the base (60), the lock structure (70) (see, col. 4, par 0067) disposed in a receiving portion (see attached, showing noted section on fig.1-4) of the base (60) and on the bottom plate (130).

4. Claims 21, 24 & 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landry et al. US 2003/0021083 in view of Doczy et al. US 6788527 B2.

Application/Control Number: 10/799,195

Art Unit: 2835

With respect to claims 21, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) first and second supporting elements (220,222), respectively.

Landry et al. lacks a cushion disposed on the bottoms of the first and second supporting elements, respectively.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a cushion, such as rubber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 24, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14 above, Landry et al. teaches a receiving portion (194) of the base (196).

Landry et al. is silent as to at least one first buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 26, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14 above, Landry et al. teaches a bottom plate (bottom surface of base (196)).

Landry et al. is silent as to at least one second buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a

Art Unit: 2835

cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 20,22 & 27 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claims 20, 22 & 27 and claim 22 recites: "first toothed portion and second tooth portion covering the hinge body, claim 20 recites: "first supporting element and second supporting element further comprise a first toothed portion and a second toothed portion, respectively, the first toothed portion and second toothed portion such that the first supporting element rotates with respect to the second supporting element, and claim 27 recites: "sliding groove, the first and second supporting elements disposed in the sliding groove and sliding therein, the stand in a received condition when the first and second supporting elements meet, and the stand in a supporting condition when the first and second supporting elements are separated." These limitations are not taught or shown in the prior art. These limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claim are believed to render the claim patentable over the art of record.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Lai et al. US 6768635 B2 shows the state of the art regarding support structures for display device configurations.

Page 7

Application/Control Number: 10/799,195

Art Unit: 2835

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner

can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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1/13/06 IDW LIGALEA-EDMONDS